

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. GOODELL.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.

Mr. DYER presented a petition.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARDIN, from the committee on the Judiciary, a H. R. act for the benefit of the children of Achilles Mormon, with an amendment: concurred and passed.

Also, a H. R. act incorporating the town of Hillsborough in Fleming county: ordered to be read a third time.

Also, a H. R. act to establish the town of Milton in Trimble county: passed.

Also, a H. R. act authorizing the County Court of Boyd to require the Clerk to make cross indexes to all deeds, mortgages, &c., in his office: passed.

Also, a H. R. act to regulate the Owen County Court: passed.

Also, a H. R. act for the benefit of Jos. Botts: passed.

Also, a H. R. act for the benefit of Hiram Begley: passed.

Mr. W. P. BOYD, from the committee on Religion, that the H. R. act to divorce Wm. Grissom from his wife Mary Grissom, ought not to pass: bill rejected.

A message from the H. R. announcing its action on sundry bills, &c.

Mr. TODD moved to take up the joint resolution from the H. R. increasing the number of the joint committee to visit the Lunatic Asylum to six: agreed to, and the resolution rejected.

Mr. BRAMLETTE, from the committee on Religion, a bill to divorce Louisa Gray: passed.

Mr. DRAFFIN, from the same committee, a H. R. act divorcing Thomas Watson from his wife, Amanda.

Mr. CONNER moved an amendment, divorcing Amanda from her husband, Thomas Watson, and legalizing her subsequent marriage with George W. Newman: adopted, yeas 17, nays 12.

Mr. HEADY moved that the bill be re-committed to the committee on Religion: negative.

The bill was then ordered to its third reading—yeas 15, nays 15, the Chair voting in the affirmative.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back to the Senate the petition of sundry citizens of Muhlenburg, Ohio and Daviess, praying the establishment of a new county out of parts of those counties, with an abstract of the evidence in the case.

Mr. DYER moved that the petitions be re-committed to the committee on Propositions and Grievances, with instructions to bring in a bill to establish the new county prayed for.

Mr. HOLLOWAY moved that the report of the committee on Propositions and Grievances lie on table for the present: negative, yeas 15, nays 15, the Speaker voting in the negative.

The pending question was then on Mr. DYER'S motion.

Mr. HOLLOWAY demanded a division of the question, and the question being taken on re-committing, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. DYER now withdrew the motion to instruct the committee.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a H. R. act changing the name of Wm. Oden Smith to Markham Oden Smith, with an amendment, changing the name to Wm. Markham Oden Smith: concurred and passed.

Also, a H. R. set to change the name of Arcadia, in the county of Madison, to Rogersville: passed.

Also, a H. R. act allowing an additional Constable to Wayne: passed.

Also, a H. R. act for the benefit of the County Court of Livingston, &c.: two years further time to procure standard weights and measures; may appropriate proceeds of vacant lands to building a jail; the County Courts of Wayne, Union, Todd and Lawrence one year further time to procure weights and measures: rejected on the third reading, yeas 12, nays 15.

Also, a resolution rejecting the petition of Benj. H. Kirtley: adopted.

Also, a H. R. act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to each of the following counties, viz: Daviess, Nelson, Rockcastle, Bath, Green, Breathitt, Hart, Henry, Whitley, Pulaski, Adair and Hancock; and a Constable each, to Campbell, Ohio, Whitley, Greenup and Pendleton, and changing the Constable's district of John Glover in Barren, so as to include his residence.

Mr. BRADLEY moved an amendment, changing the Constable's district of John M. Carlisle in Hopkins, so as to include his residence: adopted.

Mr. SOUTH moved an amendment, allowing an additional Constable to Letcher county: adopted.

The bill, as amended, then passed.

Mr. WALKER, from the same committee, a H. R. act repealing the act reducing the number of Justices of the Peace in Simpson county to ten: passed.

Also, a H. R. act to change the names of G. W. and T. J. Gallagher to G. W. and T. J. Drane: passed.

Mr. BUTLER had special leave to present petitions and remonstrances from Louisville, in relation to the modification of the charters of the Louisville Medical Institute and the Louisville College: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Governor, making sundry nominations of Militia officers: rules dispensed and confirmed.

Mr. CHENAULT moved to re-consider the vote rejecting the H. R. resolution, increasing the number of the committee to visit the Lunatic Asylum to six: re-considered and resolution adopted.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1846.

Prayers being said and the Journal read,

Petitions, &c., were presented by Messrs. DALLAM, CLEAVELAND, ABBETT, JAS. COMBS, FALLIS, THOMAS. PETERS, and POPE, which were severally received, &c., and appropriately referred.

Mr. BROWN asked, obtained leave, and introduced a bill, to authorize a survey of the town of Elizabeth, and to define the limits of the same; which was referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. COX, the joint resolution offered yesterday, to amend the joint resolution creating the joint committee of Visitation to the Lexington and Danville Asylums, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. E. SMITH asked leave to propose the following resolution, which was read for the information of the House, as follows, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report, on Saturday next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., upon the resolution to them referred, inquiring into the Expediency of requiring Clerks, who receive from the perquisites of office annually, more than \$1200, to pay the residue into the Treasury, to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

And the question being taken thereon, it was negatived: so the leave was not granted.

On motion of Mr. GLENN, the rules were dispensed in order to allow

Mr. HARLAN, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which the same had been referred, to report a Senate bill entitled an act for the benefit of Louise Ann Coleman, Ch. K. Kenner, and Marcus M. Kenner, with an amendment—striking out the words, "orally or." [The bill authorizes the mother to file her bill in the Christian Circuit Court for a division of property among her children.] The amendment was concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. ALEXANDER asked, obtained leave, and introduced a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Meade county: which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. DESHA asked, obtained leave, and introduced a bill for the benefit of Lewis Casey: which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. L. COMBS, (while he deprecated the principle of dispensing with the rules, &c.,) asked leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Lexington and Kentucky river Railroad Company: which the House refused.

The House also refused the following leave proposed by the gentleman from Graves (Mr. Mayes,) to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of John O'Hara, late Sheriff of Caldwell county.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RELIGION.

Mr. PETERS reported a motion to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of T. O'Kane: in which the House concurred.

Mr. PETERS, from the same committee, to whom had been referred the bill entitled an act to amend the law on the subject of divorces, reported the same back to the House, without amendment.

Mr. PETERS said, in explanation of the bill, that in all cases where either by act of the Legislature, or decree of the chancellor, one party has been divorced, in time past, the bill provided that the other party should be divorced by operation of law, &c.

Mr. MILLER proposed to amend by inserting at the proper place, the words, "or may be divorced by the present General Assembly."

Mr. DALLAM proposed a substitute for the amendment, which was to insert into the bill after the words "has been," the words, "or may hereafter be."

The SPEAKER said, it was not very parliamentary to entertain a substitute for an amendment.

And then, on motion of Mr. MAYES, the bill and amendment were laid upon the table.

Mr. PETERS, from the committee on Religion, to whom the same had been referred, reported without amendment, the bill entitled, an act to incorporate the Rodolph Scholium, or people of peace—a society in Louisville for religious worship according to the institutes and forms known amongst the German Jews: passed.

A Senate message by Mr. Secretary KOHLHASS, now reported the action of that body on sundry bills, &c.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE EXEMPTION LAW.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the committee on Ways and Means, to whom the same had been referred, reported again to the House the bill entitled, "an act to amend an act to reduce into one the several acts exempting property from execution," approved February 7, 1845: which was read. [Exempting in addition, to the existing law, to-wit: "one work beast, one woman saddle, and two dishes."]

The provisions of the bill were then supported by Mr. BROWN, on whose leave the proposition was first introduced.

Mr. MAYES followed on the same side, and Mr. HAGGARD opposed.

Mr. DALLAM stated that he was one of those who had voted at the last session for the repeal of the "two hundred and fifty dollar law;" and that he had also voted for the present statute on this subject; and that he did so, not doubting at the time, but that it would require amendment. The great question decided at the last session was, whether we should exempt specific articles, or continue the general exemption of \$250; and that question was then decided in favor of the specific exemptions by a very large majority. But Mr. D. was satisfied, that, perhaps every friend of the act then passed felt and expected that in process of time it would require to be amended. No man could accuse him of flattery toward the poor, any more than of favoritism for the rich; for he was never guilty of either. The bill was for the benefit of the indigent and oppressed agricultural classes. Nine-tenths of his constituents were agriculturists, as was Mr. D. himself—and hence it was competent for him to know, that no man could support himself in such a vocation without at least two horses. It was also the duty of every householder to go to church with his family, and to keep up all the observances of the social relation: and how this could be done without two horses was, to him, absolutely inconceivable.—Mr. D. continued his remarks, and concluded by referring again to the necessity for amending the law, observing that every thing was imperfect in its incipiency; that time was necessary to improvement and perfection in legislation; and that, having at the last session, deliberately decided upon the principle of action upon this subject of exemption, he hoped the House would still adhere to it, and go on and perfect the law.

Mr. BRADLEY moved an amendment, changing the Constable's district of John M. Carlisle in Hopkins, so as to include his residence: adopted.

Mr. SOUTH moved an amendment, allowing an additional Constable to Letcher county: adopted.

The bill, as amended, then passed.

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adding to the list "one cooking stove, cooking utensils and table ware, not exceeding fifty dollars in value."

Mr. BROWN moved to refer the subject to a select committee.

Mr. ROOT proposed to amend by way of substitute, adding a general exemption of one hundred dollars to the provisions of the present law.

Mr. E. SMITH moved to lay the bill on the table; but withdrew, at the request of some gentleman.

Mr. ORR renewed the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. HARDY. There was already a motion before the House to refer the subject to a select committee, with instructions.

And the bill and amendments, (including propositions from Mr. DALLAM and Mr. ABBETT, which were not reported from the Clerk's table) were then referred to a select committee, to-wit:—Messrs. BROWN, HARDY, L. COMBS, and ABBETT.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the committee on Ways and Means, to whom had been referred bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Meade county: which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. DESHA asked, obtained leave, and introduced a bill for the benefit of Lewis Casey: which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. L. COMBS, (while he deprecated the principle of dispensing with the rules, &c.,) asked leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Lexington and Kentucky river Railroad Company: which the House refused.

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Mr. PETERS reported a motion to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of T. O'Kane: in which the House concurred.

Mr. PETERS, from the same committee, to whom had been referred the bill entitled an act to amend the law on the subject of divorces, reported the same back to the House, without amendment.

On motion of Mr. MAXEY, that further time of four months be allowed to the Sheriff of Hart county to return his delinquent list for 1845.

On motion of Mr. ALEXANDER, That O. C. Rich be allowed till the first of May next to make return of his delinquent list for 1845.

On motion of Mr. E. SMITH, That John O'Hara, late Sheriff of Caldwell county, be allowed further time to return his delinquent list for 1845.

On motion of Mr. STONE, That the Sheriff of Bath be allowed till the first Monday in May next to make return of his delinquent list for 1845.

And then, under the operation of the previous question, demanded by Mr. E. SMITH, the bill and amendments were re-committed to the committee on Ways and Means.

SPECIAL ORDER.—THE SALARY BILL.

As the unfinished order for yesterday, the Clerk reported the bill to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes.

Mr. BARKLEY moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till Tuesday next—alleging the absence of two committees of the House, as his reason for the motion.

This motion was regarded in speeches, for and against

GEORGETOWN HERALD AND YEOMAN.—The Yeoman having rudely and unjustly assailed the editor of the Herald, for no other provocation, as we believe, than that, without remembering the unquestionable impeccability of the Yeoman, he spoke what he knew, both of the subject of public printing and of us; we deem it but an act of simple justice to copy the Herald's reply. It will be seen that he has more than verified our prediction, that in any contest he would prove more than a match for the Yeoman man. He has not only vindicated himself triumphantly against the pitiful insinuation of toadyism, but has impaled the Yeoman man and stuck him in a position which no one of proper sensibility can envy.

From the Georgetown Herald (Democratic) Jan. 22.

"We are some now the fifth day us."

"To see ourselves as others see us."

"It was free from a blunder free us."

"And foolish notion."

We are sorry to have put our good friend of the Yeoman in such a position, by the little wholesome reproof which we administered to him. We thought, as the editor of the Yeoman had been for some time clucking pretty loudly over the golden egg of the State Printing, that we would be doing friendly turn to assist him in the process of incubation. But it appears that instead of this question about the printing being one of general interest to every patriotic citizen of the Commonwealth, it is merely a private quarrel of his own with the Public Printer, in which the editor of the Yeoman has involved himself, by his disinterested and patriotic defence of the State treasury; and fearing the loss of his "blushing honors," if the matter should be touched on by any other paper than his own, he deems it of fious in us to say anything on the subject.

Yea, verily, the sapient editor of the Yeoman deems it officious for us to say a word about State policy! unless, (we suppose) by his high pernicious and divine approbation. He imagines himself to be the great "I AM" of the Democratic party in Kentucky, and takes it in great dudgeon, that a paper professing Democratic principles, should presume to differ with him in opinion, even on a question of mere right or wrong, involving no principle of Democracy. We assume, and shall ever fear less maintain, the right of expressing our opinions openly and candidly, on any subject which may present itself to public attention; and we would scorn to suppress an honest opinion, or act contrary to our views of right, for the purpose of creeping into favor with a party or with an individual.

It further seems to fret the editor, that we used the word *insinuation*, in speaking of his war of words with the Commonwealth; when we used that word it was done with a full knowledge of its force; insinuation is the usual mode of warfare adopted by the Yeoman, and the article in reply to us, is a very fair, or rather foul specimen of the editor's peculiar vein—and the *effusive* remarks which he made some weeks back, with reference to a matter of local interest to the citizens of this county, impugning the integrity of the Democracy of Scott, is another specimen. We allude to the time when he predicted that if a Branch Bank was established in Georgetown, in a few years "the Democracy of Scott and Grant would hang, body and soul, to the Whig party." We have no wish to injure the gentleman's veracity, when he denies having *insinuated* charges; but we must be allowed to *doubt* even him, when we have proof to the contrary of what he asserts, thus staring us in the face. The truth is, the editor of the Yeoman has a *hostile* mode of expression, and cannot deliver himself readily, without an "if" or a "but."

If this nice lowing editor wished for no controversy with us, why, we would most respectfully enquire, did he make his contemptible *insinuation* respecting us? Did he flatter himself that he could scare us into measures? Bah!

Jocularly, we intimated that he was a little pertish, because the Whigs were in the ascendance, and there were no spoils for us Democrats. At this good humored intimation he fires up, and is highly indignant that his motives should be questioned. Well, immaculate sir, we did question your motives; but judging from the effect it has produced, we cannot avoid saying, that we have now *not the least question* as to your motives—

"Let the gallant lad wine;

"Our writers are unwrapt."

An editor who is conscious of his own rectitude of purpose, cares very little for imputed bad motives—he can afford to treat them with ridicule or contempt; on the contrary, one who is conscious of being influenced by mean and selfish considerations, is very jealous lest the world should surmise the truth. We always doubt the patriotism of those who make the loudest professions, and if the editor of the Yeoman is so simple as to think that any one is gullied by his apparent anxiety to save the State treasury, he is far more verdant than we thought him to be.

Our remarks respecting the Public Printer, were dictated by a love of justice and fair play—feeling which will find its echo in the bosom of every true hearted Kentuckian—Whig or Democrat; we defended him, as we would defend any other public officer, no matter what was the complexion of his politics, who, we thought, was unjustly and illiberally assailed. If, as the Yeoman seems to intimate, Democracy be a blind obedience to the dictates of party leaders, right or wrong, then we are no Democrat. We would scorn to violate principle for interest, and would sooner derive for a bare subsistence all the days of our life, than to commit an act of gross injustice, at the bidding of any set of men, be they Whigs or Democrats. Democracy, however, requires no such sacrifice, and in defending the Public Printer from what we considered an unfair and illiberal mode of attack, we violated none of its principles—if the editor of the Yeoman thinks differently, let him show how. We have never defended "Whig peculations" and "Public abuses;" neither have we encouraged the disinterested liberality or immaculate official virtue of the Public Printer, as the editor of the Yeoman well knows, his *insinuation* to the contrary notwithstanding; we called upon him, if he had charges to make against that officer, to out with them, in order that they might undergo investigation; if he would do this, and give some better evidence than his mere say so, we should be as ready to reprobate the Public Printer as he appears to be. But although he has reiterated his innuendoes, he does not furnish us with any proof; and, therefore, making due allowances for his disinterested patriotism, we are bound to dismiss the charges, as being frivolous and unfounded. This matter being now in the hands of the Legislature, we presume the editor of the Yeoman will consent to how it's decision. For our own part we are willing to abide the issue, and should the Yeoman prove to be correct in its surmises and hints, so far as this goes, he will make the amende honorable.

The poison which exudes from the venomous fangs of a noxious reptile, is sometimes rendered harmless by the position of the intended victim; such is our position with reference to the reptile which gave utterance to the suggestion of toadyism. We soar far above the reach of such vermin; for, as our testy friend at Frankfort is well aware, we are probably as independent of the Public Printer as is his noble self; we owe him nothing but good will, and have nothing whatever to expect at his hands; the charge, therefore, of toadyism (or rather the *insinuation*—for it is put forth as the

remark of another,) falls harmlessly at our feet; it is so perfectly contemptible, and indicative of such utter folly and meanness, that it cannot but excite a smile of contempt, although we doubt not it was intended for a most deadly thrust. Groveling minds are apt to judge of others by their own standard; they cannot appreciate a liberal and generous expression of sentiment, but must ever attribute its utterance to some sinister motive; hence we feel confident that the friend of the editor, who made the suggestion of toadyism, is one of those who are accustomed to—

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning."

EDWARD EVERETT'S OPINION.—We perceive that the Hon. Edward Everett, our late Minister to G. Britain, attended the Pilgrim Celebration at Plymouth, and was drawn out in a few remarks in reply to a complimentary sentiment. The late position of Mr. Everett gives to his opinion a weight which otherwise they would not be entitled to, except as the views of a sound statesman and pure patriot. In the course of his remarks, he thus referred to his late position as Minister, and the probable issue of the Oregon controversy:

"With respect to the public situation which he had abroad, it would not become him to say much; it was sufficient that he took it with a full determination to do his duty, and that part of it which devolved upon him, the task of endeavoring to promote good feeling between the two countries, he has done with all his heart. The relations between the two countries are in a peculiarly interesting situation; there never was an instance like it before. The two nations are bound together by no common ties. We are bound together to a degree of intimacy never before known, and he hoped the good understanding might never be broken off. He believed that Great Britain and America were the two nations in the world most able to do each other most good in peace and most evil in war. He believed that all differences might and would yet be settled on by any other paper than his own, he deems it of fious in us to say anything on the subject.

Yea, verily, the sapient editor of the Yeoman deems it officious for us to say a word about State policy! unless, (we suppose) by his high pernicious and divine approbation. He imagines himself to be the great "I AM" of the Democratic party in Kentucky, and takes it in great dudgeon, that a paper professing Democratic principles, should presume to differ with him in opinion, even on a question of mere right or wrong, involving no principle of Democracy.

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The Legislature of NEW JERSEY commenced its session at Trenton on Tuesday. JOHN C. SMALLWOOD, was unanimously re-elected President of the Senate, and LEWIS HOWELL Speaker of the House.

POLICE COURT.

Before JUDGE HORN, January 26, 1846.

The Commonwealth vs. H. R. Powell and C. F. Reynolds, for a breach of the peace. The evidence being heard, the jury found both defendants guilty, and assessed a fine of \$8 against Reynolds, and a fine of \$2.50 against Powell.

BEAUTIFUL!—THE Bible and Book of Common Prayer, bound in velvet, with silver and gold plated clasps and filigree work, a most exquisite present. A few copies for sale at the lowest Western (Jan 20) TODD'S Bookstore.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY, as applicable to the United States, by a Southern Planter. A few copies just received and for sale at (Jan 20) TODD'S Bookstore.

BETTER STILL—TRY IT!—ANOTHER lot of E. Holbrook's KENTUCKY manufactured Tobacco, pronounced by connoisseurs to be equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the "Old Dominion," just received at JAN 23

BRONSON'S ELOCUTION.—ELOCUTION, or Mental and Vocal Philosophy, involving the Education of the Voice, and the Art of Speaking, designed for the development and cultivation of both body and mind, in accordance with the nature, uses, and destiny of man, illustrated by two or three hundred choice anecdotes, &c., by Prof. Bronson, A. M. D. For sale by W. M. TOBIN, No. 1. SWIGERT'S Row, January 23

E. MAGUIRE & CO., Produce Dealers, and General Commission Merchants, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BROADWAY HOTEL, CINCINNATI, O. January 1, 1846.

WHITE FISH. Mackerel, Salmon, Potomac Herrings, for sale by (Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

LARD WANTED. 500 KEGS Lard wanted immediately, January 16, 1846. B. F. JOHNSON & CO.

STEAMBOAT KENTUCKY. THE fine new steamer KENTUCKY, SAM'L. MASON, master, will leave Frankfort for Louisville every Monday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, will leave Louisville every Sunday at 9 o'clock, P. M. for the Harrodsburg Landing, and will leave the Harrodsburg Landing for Louisville, at 9 o'clock, A. M. every Thursday, and the Saturday, at 9 o'clock, P. M. For freight apply on board, G. R. OWEN, Agent, Frankfort, January 16, 1846.

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KEEP constantly on hand all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES, of the best quality, which will warrant. Cigars and Tobacco of the best brands and quality, &c., &c. &c. For sale at reduced prices. January 1, 1846.

GIVE THEM A CALL AND TRY THEIR ARTICLES. January 1, 1846.

mark of another,) falls harmlessly at our feet; it is so perfectly contemptible, and indicative of such utter folly and meanness, that it cannot but excite a smile of contempt, although we doubt not it was intended for a most deadly thrust. Groveling minds are apt to judge of others by their own standard; they cannot appreciate a liberal and generous expression of sentiment, but must ever attribute its utterance to some sinister motive; hence we feel confident that the friend of the editor, who made the suggestion of toadyism, is one of those who are accustomed to—

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning."

EDWARD EVERETT'S OPINION.—We perceive that the Hon. Edward Everett, our late Minister to G. Britain, attended the Pilgrim Celebration at Plymouth, and was drawn out in a few remarks in reply to a complimentary sentiment. The late position of Mr. Everett gives to his opinion a weight which otherwise they would not be entitled to, except as the views of a sound statesman and pure patriot. In the course of his remarks, he thus referred to his late position as Minister, and the probable issue of the Oregon controversy:

"With respect to the public situation which he had abroad, it would not become him to say much; it was sufficient that he took it with a full determination to do his duty, and that part of it which devolved upon him, the task of endeavoring to promote good feeling between the two countries, he has done with all his heart. The relations between the two countries are in a peculiarly interesting situation; there never was an instance like it before. The two nations are bound together by no common ties. We are bound together to a degree of intimacy never before known, and he hoped the good understanding might never be broken off. He believed that Great Britain and America were the two nations in the world most able to do each other most good in peace and most evil in war. He believed that all differences might and would yet be settled on by any other paper than his own, he deems it of fious in us to say anything on the subject.

Yea, verily, the sapient editor of the Yeoman deems it officious for us to say a word about State policy! unless, (we suppose) by his high pernicious and divine approbation. He imagines himself to be the great "I AM" of the Democratic party in Kentucky, and takes it in great dudgeon, that a paper professing Democratic principles, should presume to differ with him in opinion, even on a question of mere right or wrong, involving no principle of Democracy.

We assume, and shall ever fear less maintain, the right of expressing our opinions openly and candidly, on any subject which may present itself to public attention; and we would scorn to suppress an honest opinion, or act contrary to our views of right, for the purpose of creeping into favor with a party or with an individual.

It further seems to fret the editor, that we used the word *insinuation*, in speaking of his war of words with the Commonwealth; when we used that word it was done with a full knowledge of its force; insinuation is the usual mode of warfare adopted by the Yeoman, and the article in reply to us, is a very fair, or rather foul specimen of the editor's peculiar vein—and the *effusive* remarks which he made some weeks back, with reference to a matter of local interest to the citizens of this county, impugning the integrity of the Democracy of Scott, is another specimen. We allude to the time when he predicted that if a Branch Bank was established in Georgetown, in a few years "the Democracy of Scott and Grant would hang, body and soul, to the Whig party." We have no wish to injure the gentleman's veracity, when he denies having *insinuated* charges; but we must be allowed to *doubt* even him, when we have proof to the contrary of what he asserts, thus staring us in the face. The truth is, the editor of the Yeoman has a *hostile* mode of expression, and cannot deliver himself readily, without an "if" or a "but."

If this nice lowing editor wished for no controversy with us, why, we would most respectfully enquire, did he make his contemptible *insinuation* respecting us? Did he flatter himself that he could scare us into measures? Bah!

Jocularly, we intimated that he was a little pertish, because the Whigs were in the ascendance, and there were no spoils for us Democrats. At this good humored intimation he fires up, and is highly indignant that his motives should be questioned. Well, immaculate sir, we did question your motives; but judging from the effect it has produced, we cannot avoid saying, that we have now *not the least question* as to your motives—

"Let the gallant lad wine;

"Our writers are unwrapt."

An editor who is conscious of his own rectitude of purpose, cares very little for imputed bad motives—he can afford to treat them with ridicule or contempt; on the contrary, one who is conscious of being influenced by mean and selfish considerations, is very jealous lest the world should surmise the truth. We always doubt the patriotism of those who make the loudest professions, and if the editor of the Yeoman is so simple as to think that any one is gullied by his apparent anxiety to save the State treasury, he is far more verdant than we thought him to be.

Our remarks respecting the Public Printer, were dictated by a love of justice and fair play—feeling which will find its echo in the bosom of every true hearted Kentuckian—Whig or Democrat; we defended him, as we would defend any other public officer, no matter what was the complexion of his politics, who, we thought, was unjustly and illiberally assailed. If, as the Yeoman seems to intimate, Democracy be a blind obedience to the dictates of party leaders, right or wrong, then we are no Democrat. We would scorn to violate principle for interest, and would sooner derive for a bare subsistence all the days of our life, than to commit an act of gross injustice, at the bidding of any set of men, be they Whigs or Democrats. Democracy, however, requires no such sacrifice, and in defending the Public Printer from what we considered an unfair and illiberal mode of attack, we violated none of its principles—if the editor of the Yeoman thinks differently, let him show how. We have never defended "Whig peculations" and "Public abuses;" neither have we encouraged the disinterested liberality or immaculate official virtue of the Public Printer, as the editor of the Yeoman well knows, his *insinuation* to the contrary notwithstanding; we called upon him, if he had charges to make against that officer, to out with them, in order that they might undergo investigation; if he would do this, and give some better evidence than his mere say so, we should be as ready to reprobate the Public Printer as he appears to be. But although he has reiterated his innuendoes, he does not furnish us with any proof; and, therefore, making due allowances for his disinterested patriotism, we are bound to dismiss the charges, as being frivolous and unfounded. This matter being now in the hands of the Legislature, we presume the editor of the Yeoman will consent to how it's decision. For our own part we are willing to abide the issue, and should the Yeoman prove to be correct in its surmises and hints, so far as this goes, he will make the amende honorable.

